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President Kim Il Sung Tells Tass on U.S. Presence in South Korea

President Kim Il Sung accused the United States of stationing its troops for almost 40 years in south Korea, interfering with the peaceful reunification of the divided Korean Peninsula.

He said: "The main obstacle to the reunification of our country is the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea. Owing to the United States' obstructive manoeuvres, our country, although it was liberated in 1945, has not yet been reunified."

His comment came in his talk to a delegation of the Soviet News Agency Tass. President Kim Il Sung on March 31 met the delegation led by Mr. S.A. Losev, General Director of the News Agency Tass. **(See Full Text of Presidential Talk on Pages 2 & 3)**

The DPRK leader attached great significance to a visit of the Tass delegation to Korea.

To borrow his words, "We attach great significance to your visit to our country."

He said, "We set store by the friendship and unity with the socialist countries and, particularly, attach great importance to our friendship and unity with the Soviet Union."

In his talk to the Tass delegation, the Korean leader stressed:

"We are of the opinion that unless the U.S. forces withdraw from south Korea, our country's peaceful reunification cannot be attained. This is because the virtual master of south Korea today is the U.S. imperialists. They suppress the south Korean people if they have the least sign of rising in struggle. It is impossible, therefore, to achieve peaceful reunification as long as the U.S. imperialists remain in south Korea as ever."

He explained to the delegation how the Americans have prevented the Korean people from uniting together since the liberation.

Touching on the background to the DPRK Government's proposal for three-way talks on reducing tensions on the Korean Peninsula, Mr. President said that Americans' unwillingness to accept the talks offer reflects their "wild design to use south Korea as their bridgehead in opposing the socialist countries, keeping hold on it as their colony and military base."

As to U.S. arms buildup, the President said it is "aimed at having a showdown with the socialist countries."

"In the past the imperialists fought among themselves because of their own inner contradictions. But now they are going to have a confrontation with the socialist countries because their antagonism with these countries are greater," added the President.

He warned the delegation of the "revival of Japanese militarism" and the formation of a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul tripartite military alliance by saying, "The revival of Japanese militarism not only poses a threat to the Asian people but also has a bearing upon the world people's cause of peace."

"It is necessary to make the world's people fully aware of the revival of Japanese militarism," stressed the President.

DPRK President Greets Soviet Leader

President Kim Il Sung who is concurrently the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on April 12 sent a message to Soviet leader Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko upon his election as President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The message reads:

I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, extend warmest congratulations to you upon your election as President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet by deep trust of the Soviet people.

I wholeheartedly wish you great success in your responsible work of leading the struggle of the Soviet people to accelerate the completion of a developed socialist society in the Soviet Union, increase the country's might, promote the people's wellbeing and defend peace and security of the world, upholding the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and a series of plenary meetings of the Party Central Committee held in recent years.

The parties, governments and peoples of our two countries have established tight bonds of fraternal friendship in the common struggle to achieve the victory of the cause of socialism and communism against imperialism.

I firmly believe that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will develop in scope in the future in many fields in the interests of the two peoples and in the interests of peace and the cause of socialism as a whole.

Soviet Ambassador Conveys Gift from Chernenko to Korean Leader on His Birthday

President Kim Il Sung on April 11 received N.M. Shubnikov, Soviet Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea.

The Soviet Ambassador conveyed congratulations and gift of Mr. K.U. Chernenko and congratulations of the members of the Politburo to President Kim Il Sung on his 72nd birthday.

The President expressed thanks for this and had a conversation with the Ambassador.

Presidential Audiences With Foreign Delegations

President Kim Il Sung on April 16 received a government delegation of Uganda led by Prime Minister Otema Alimadi.

The Ugandan Prime Minister conveyed to the DPRK President a personal letter and a gift of Ugandan President A. Milton Obote in celebration of 72nd birthday of the Korean leader.

A government delegation of the Republic of Uganda arrived in Pyongyang on April 13 at the invitation of the DPRK Government.

On the evening of April 13, the DPRK Government hosted a banquet in honor of the delegation. At the banquet, Premier Kang Song San and his Ugandan counterpart made speeches. **(See Banquet Speeches on 5)**

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Thousands of Students Demonstrate to Mark April 19 Student Revolution

Nearly one-thousand of Yonsei University students demanding full freedom for their campus activity and democratic reforms, march around in front of their school's main gate on April 20. (UPI Radio-photo)

See Related Articles on Pages 4 & 5

Thousands of south Korean students clashed with riot police on April 19 in anti-"government" demonstrations marking the 24th anniversary of a student uprising that played a key role in bringing down the dictatorial regime led by Syngman Rhee.

Anti-"government" protests erupted at least at 14 universities throughout the country with students shouting the slogans: "Down with dictatorship," "Review the April revolution" and "Long live democracy."

About 3,000 students at the Presbyterian Yonsei University held an April 19th observance ceremony, witnesses said, and when it ended, about 1,500 tried to charge out of the school gates. They were blocked by combat police, the witnesses said, and the students hurled rocks while the police replied with tear gas.

Demonstrators carried a large placard that declared "The spirit of democracy is still alive," and many smaller signs and placards. They chanted slogans calling for democratization and reinstatement of dismissed professors and students, along with calls denouncing the Chon Du Hwan "government."

Some 1,000 students set fire to signboards, shattered windows and damaged other facilities at Seoul's Hanyang University.

An estimated 500 students of Jesuit Sogang University, about half a kilometer from Yonsei, held a rally that later turned into a squaring off with police and an exchange of rocks and tear gas, students sources said.

In another area of Seoul, about 600 students of Confucian Sung Kyun Kwan University demonstrated on the campus, where symbolic coffins covered with flowers recalling student dead were placed before an altar. Nearly 200 students of Sung Kyun Kwan were killed in the student revolution that toppled Syngman Rhee 24 years ago.

In the southern provincial capital of Kwangju, about 1,500 students at the state-run Chonnam University staged a silent march around the campus.

Peaceful street demonstrations by Chonnam students paved the way for a week-long armed civilian uprising in the city in May 1980, in which 2,000-5,000 people were killed by the military.

(Continued on Page 8)

Revived Japanese Militarism Poses Threat to Asia and World Peace

Talk of President Kim Il Sung to Delegation of Soviet News Agency Tass (March 31, 1984)

Follows the full text of the talk of President Kim Il Sung to the delegation of the Soviet News Agency Tass on March 31, 1984:

I warmly welcome your visit to our country. How is General Secretary Comrade K.U. Chernenko? I hope that back home, you will convey my regards to Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

I am grateful for the visit to our country by the delegation of the Soviet News Agency Tass headed by you Comrade Losev. We attach great significance to your visit to our country.

Paying attention to the Far East, you have of late published many articles exposing and denouncing the moves to form a triangular military alliance of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists and the south Korean puppets. I highly appreciate your efforts and contribution.

The revival of Japanese militarism in Asia poses a grave threat to the Asian people.

We are always watching the revival of Japanese militarism with vigilance.

Now the Japanese reactionary circles want Japan to turn into a military power from an economic power. This is a very dangerous tendency. Japan has economic potentials and developed technique. If the United States helps it, Japanese militarism will be able to rise rapidly.

The revival of Japanese militarism not only poses a threat to the Asian people but also has a bearing upon the world people's cause of peace.

It is very justifiable that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government and people heighten vigilance against the revival of Japanese militarism and raise their voice of struggle against the scheme to fabricate a U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance, and we fully support this stand.

You publish many articles exposing the revival of Japanese militarism and the scheme to knock into shape a U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance. We think this represents the voice of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Soviet Government and people.

With regard to this problem, our stand completely tallies with yours.

It is necessary to arouse the world public opinion to prevent the revival of Japanese militarism.

I once had a talk with a delegation of influential Liberal Democratic Dietmen of Japan on a visit to our country. It was a big delegation consisting of more than 20 Dietmen. At that time, I said to them: It is good for Japan to become an economic power, but it is not good for her to take the road of militarism. If Japan takes the road of militarism again, she will be an object of hatred of the Asian people, because in the past almost all of them suffered calamities due to the Japanese. In this case, she will also be hated by the rest of the world's people. Japan, a small island country, which imports the greater part of raw materials and fuel from foreign countries, will be blockaded by the world's progressive countries including the Third World countries if she follows the road of militarism. Then smoke will disappear from all the chimneys in

Japan in a matter of a few days, and Japan, an economic power, will go to ruin. In the long run she will find herself in the same position in which she was right after her surrender in 1945. They said I was right, clapping their hands.

After that another delegation of Liberal Democratic Dietmen of Japan paid a visit to our country. When I met with them, I said to them that though Japan is an economic power, she has no *chajusong* (independence); a country without *chajusong* cannot be called an independent state; if the United States catches cold, Japan also sneezes: Under such situation no *chajusong* is conceivable for Japan; if Japan, an economic power, develops economic relations with foreign countries, she will be well-off, but if she takes the road of militarism, the economic power will collapse.

It is necessary to make the world's people fully aware of the revival of Japanese militarism.

The Third World countries have won political independence but have not achieved complete economic independence. Without economic independence political independence cannot be consolidated. Now people of some Third World countries visit Japan to get something from her, harbouring illusions about her.

It is, therefore, necessary to bring the danger of the revival of militarism home to the world's people before it will have been completely revived in Japan. This is of weighty importance also for peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Some time ago, I read an article of the Soviet paper "Krasnaya Zvezda" exposing the "Team Spirit 84" military rehearsal being staged by the U.S. imperialists in south Korea. It is a very good article. The article is fully congenial to us. Such articles will greatly encourage the south Korean patriots and democratic figures, I think.

I hope that, in the future, too, you will widely report about the situation in the Far East and especially lift up voice against the scheme to frame up the U.S.-Japan-south Korea three-way military alliance.

We highly estimate your struggle against the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

The socialist countries must naturally deal a blow at Reagan's bellicose policy.

The U.S. imperialists' arms buildup is aimed at having a showdown with the socialist countries. In the past the imperialists fought among themselves because of their own inner contradictions. But now they are going to have a confrontation with the socialist countries because their antagonisms with these countries are greater.

We assure you that we will continue to firmly stand on the anti-imperialist common front together with you under the banner of socialism and communism.

We consider it is very good that you are struggling against imperialism and war and in support of the struggle of the world's oppressed peoples for liberation and in defence of *chajusong* of the Third World countries.

Our country has long been standing face to face with U.S. imperialism.

The main obstacle to the reunification of our country is the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea. Owing to the United States' obstructive manoeuvres, our country, although it was liberated in 1945, has not yet been reunified.

The revolutionary situation in south Korea was favorable immediately after liberation. The people's committees were set up in every part of south Korea. The U.S. imperialists, however, put down the revolutionary forces of south Korea so as to install in power Syngman Rhee, a stooge whom they had raised.

The south Korean situation was not bad after the Korean War, too.

In south Korea after the war there was the Progressive Party headed by Cho Bong Am. This party rallied broad sections of masses around it. How big its influence was can be seen well in the fact that its "candidate" won almost as many votes as those won by Syngman Rhee in the "presidential elections" in 1956, despite the fraud and swindle of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. Scared at the increase of the Progressive Party's influence, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges murdered Cho Bong Am under a preposterous pretext and forcibly dissolved the party.

After that persons who had been under Cho Bong Am formed the Socialist Mass Party. Its leader also worked well.

Under the leadership of the Socialist Mass Party, the south Korean youth and students and the rest of the people struggled to destroy the barrier standing between the north and the south, putting up the slogan "Let's Go to the North. Come to the South. Let's Meet at Panmunjom!" Their spirit was very high at that time.

As the revolutionary spirit of the south Korean people was running very high, the U.S. imperialists instigated Pak Jung Hi to stage a military coup and put down the struggle of the people. The Pak Jung Hi military fascist rule had lasted for a long period.

In order to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country, we had negotiations with the south Korean authorities and published the north-south joint statement in 1972.

At that time a delegate of the south Korean side came to us first. In my talk with him I put forward three principles for attaining national reunification. The keynote of the three principles I put forward is firstly to reunify the country independently without dependence on outside forces or their interference, secondly to promote great national unity, transcending the differences in idea, ideology and system, and thirdly to achieve national reunification in a peaceful way, not through recourse to war. The south Korean delegate approved all our three principles of national reunification.

Later on, several delegates came to us again from south Korea. I met and had a talk with them. I proposed to start the collaboration between north and south with economic collaboration.

I told them: The northern half of the Republic abounds in mineral resources; you may come and mine iron ore and coal in the northern half, instead of shipping coal from faraway foreign countries; advertising the "new village movement," you import plastic tiles from Japan to replace the roofs of straw-thatched houses, but this is not a solution of the problem; as we have much experience in irrigation work, let us undertake irrigation projects in south Korea with our technique and some of our materials and with your manpower; the "new village movement" will be realized only when irrigation projects are undertaken and thus the peasants do farming well, but it will not be effected with the mere replacement of the roofs of rural houses. I also proposed collaboration in fishing. I told them to the effect that the south Korean fishermen should be allowed to catch fish as they please in the fishing grounds of the northern half, because they cannot reportedly catch fish in large quantities owing to the contamination of seas caused by the

(Continued on page 3)

President Kim Il Sung's 72nd Birthday Celebrated Here

In celebration of the 72nd birthday of President Kim Il Sung, a dinner party was given on April 14 at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo under the sponsorship of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), with more than 1,000 attendants including ambassadors and other members of the diplomatic corps in Tokyo from 44 countries including China, the Soviet Union and Switzerland. Among the Japanese guests were Diet members including those of the Socialist Party and the Clean Government Party, professors and men of the press.

Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun was present at the party together with Vice Chairmen Li Gye Baek, Pak Chae Ro, So Man Sul and Paek Chong Won; other functionaries and Korean compatriots under its Tokyo head office.

Chairman Han Duk Su delivered an address at the party.

After expressing gratitude for attending the gathering to celebrate the 72nd birthday of President Kim Il Sung, he said, "We the Korean compatriots in Japan filled with boundless gratitude to the President, who has led the Korean people along a road to victory and honour for as long as more than 50 years."

He said that President Kim Il Sung embarked on the road of the revolutionary struggle in his early years and created the Juche idea in the course of struggle and that he scored immortal achievements which will shine for ever in the history of Korea, upholding the banner of Juche and has been greatly contributing to the cause of human emancipation.

A dinner party to celebrate the 72nd birthday of President Kim Il Sung was given on Apr. 14 at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo with more than 1,000 guests, including ambassadors and other diplomats from 44 countries, present.

Referring to the "two Koreas" policy followed by the internal and external splittists and the extremely strained present situation surrounding the Korean Peninsula, he said that the DPRK's three-way talks proposal is a really realistic and reasonable one in that it will open a new situation for Korea's reunification and guarantee Asian and world peace, adding that he is convinced of active, future support for the just cause of the Korean people.

The party was held in an atmosphere of friendship.

Central Meeting of Koreans In Japan to Celebrate President's Birthday

Koreans in Japan held various functions in many places of Japan, including Osaka, Kyoto, Hyogo and Fukuoka, to commemorate the 72nd birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

In Tokyo, a central meeting of Koreans in Japan was held in the Korean Hall of Culture on April 14 to celebrate his birthday.

Addressing at the meeting, Chairman Han Duk Su said "In the Korean history of thousands of years, there has never been arena so significant as today when the Korean people full of conviction and optimism for the future are struggling and advancing, demonstrating their national honor and dignity, under the guidance of Mr. Kim Jong Il, holding President Kim Il Sung in high esteem as their great leader," and continued, "No matter what trial may come, the functionaries of Chongryun and Koreans in Japan must trust and follow only President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il with single-minded devotion and undauntedly fight for the final victory of the ever-victorious Juche idea under the unfurled banner of this revolutionary idea."

(Continued from page 2)

introduction of the pollution industry.

The south Korean authorities refused to accept our proposal for economic collaboration.

When the U.S. imperialists would not suppress any more the ever mounting struggle of the south Korean people for democracy by putting up Pak Jung Hi, they disposed of him and installed Chon Du Hwan in power.

The movement for democracy developed onto a higher stage in south Korea after the death of Pak Jung Hi. In 1980 the people in Kwangju rose in a massive uprising and controlled Kwangju city for ten days. Thereupon, Wickham, the then commander of the "south Korea-U.S. combined forces," instigated the south Korean puppets to brutally suppress the Kwangju popular uprising and slaughter a large number of Kwangju citizens.

We are of the opinion that unless the U.S. forces withdraw from south Korea, our country's peaceful reunification cannot be attained. This is because the virtual master of south Korea today is the U.S. imperialists. They suppress the south Korean people if they have the least sign of rising in struggle. It is impossible, therefore, to achieve peaceful reunification as long as the U.S. imperialists remain in south Korea as ever.

The question of the country's reunification cannot be solved even if dialogue is held between us and the south Korean authorities because at the moment the U.S. imperialists are lording it over south Korea. That is why we have long proposed negotiation between us and the United States to discuss the question of replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement. Nevertheless, the U.S. authorities held that they would not have talks with us without the participation of south Korea. The United States proposed tripartite talks, instead of accepting our proposal for DPRK-USA talks.

We did not give a prompt reply to the proposal of the United States for tripartite talks. This was because the south Korean authorities were not entitled to participate in the discussion of the problem of replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement inasmuch as they are not a signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement. We said that the south Korean authorities might be left to participate in the talks as an observer if they should persistently demand their participation.

In order to ease the tensions prevailing in our country, the Government of our Republic recently advanced a proposal for holding tripartite talks by letting the south Korean authorities participate in the talks between us and the United States on an equal footing.

But the United States has not yet accepted our proposal. This is because the U.S. imperialists have a wild design to use south Korea as their bridgehead in opposing the socialist countries, keeping hold on it as their colony and military base.

They are scheming to perpetuate their military occupation of south Korea under the pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward invasion" from the north. Claiming that the military strength of north Korea is greater than that of south Korea and consequently there is the danger of "southward invasion," U.S. congress contends that the United States should give more aid to south Korea so that it may increase its military strength. The reactionary circles of Japan, too, frequently conduct false propaganda, singing duet with this contention.

We have already declared more than once that we have no intention of "invading the south." The claim that our military strength is superior to that of south Korea is a lie which does not tally with the fact.

At present south Korea has the puppet army nearly one million strong and, on top of it, the "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" more than three million strong. But our People's Army is not so large. Take the military equipment for instance. The south Korean puppet army is equipped with sophisticated weapons of U.S. brand.

If we are mightier than south Korea, this may be told true so far as the political and ideological aspect is concerned. Our people and our People's Army are closely united around the Workers' Party of Korea and firmly armed with the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary ideas.

We want to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Our proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is aimed to form a unified national government in which the north and south participate on an equal footing, while leaving the existing social systems in the north and south of Korea as they are, and under which the north and south respectively enforce regional autonomy, so as to form a confederal state. By so doing we are going to reunify the nation even if our country remains divided into two in social system.

If the tension is eased in Korea, it will be possible to achieve many-sided collaboration between the north and south and thus develop the national economy of our country in a uniform way, and to facilitate the unity of our nation who has long been separated.

It is clear that the Americans oppose our proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and have an ambition to persist in their "two Koreas" plot, for fear of our nation's unity and our country's prosperity.

I am very grateful to the Soviet Party, Government and people for their active support for our proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and our proposal for tripartite talks.

In conclusion, I'd like to remark on the relations between Korea and the Soviet Union.

Korea and the Soviet Union are comrades-in-arms that maintain the relationship of alliance. We set store by the friendship and unity with the socialist countries and, particularly, attach great importance to our friendship and unity with the Soviet Union.

Both Korea and the Soviet Union are standing on the same road to communism. There is no difference between our two countries. If there are any problems on which we have different views, they are trifling matters which can be usually seen among countries. They cannot, therefore, be an obstacle to the development of friendly relations between our two countries.

We will always strive to strengthen the friendship and unity between Korea and the Soviet Union and fully support the just struggle of the Soviet people for universal peace.

I am very pleased that this time you visited our country and shared experience between the news agencies and pressmen of our two countries.

Our country still remains divided. I hope that you will actively support our people's cause of national reunification in the future.

Please convey my regards to Comrade K.U. Chernenko and other leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union upon your return home.

Int'l Seminar on Juche Idea Held In Lisbon

— Attended by 105 Dels. from 71 States, 4 Int'l Bodies —

The International Seminar on the Juche Idea was held in Lisbon, Portugal, from Apr. 6 to 8 on the occasion of the 72nd birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

The current international seminar on the Juche idea in Europe opened at a time when the activities for studying and disseminating the Juche idea and the struggle for embodying this idea are going on throughout the world and the struggle for making the whole world independent is being waged vigorously.

The seminar was attended by 105 delegations and delegates, prominent social activists, men of science, education, culture and the press from 71 countries and 4 international organizations. Among them are party and government delegations of Lesotho, Guyana, Zambia, Madagascar and Mali, government delegations of Togo, Uganda, Sao Tome and Principle, Ghana, Central Africa, Benin, the Congo and Zimbabwe, a government cultural delegation of Upper Volta, party delegations of Guinea Bissau, Tanzania and Burundi, delegates of the government and association of social scientists of Nicaragua, the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda, the African National Congress of South Africa, and Korea, Nigeria, Norway, Niger, Nepal, Denmark, Luxemburg, Malta, Mauritius, Mozambique, Mauritania, Mexico, Democratic Yemen, Barbados, Bangladesh, Venezuela, Belgium, West Germany, Somalia, Surinam, Syria, Switzerland, Sweden, Sierra Leone, Seychelles, Senegal, Austria, the Yemen Arab Republic, Great Britain, Yugoslavia, Jordan, Iran, Iceland, Italy, India, Japan, Spain, Ecuador, Pakistan, France, Finland, the Netherlands, Greece, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Colombia, Cyprus, Tunisia, Panama, Portugal, Peru, the International Institute of the Juche Idea, the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea, the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea, and the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Committee for Supporting the Reunification of Korea.

The seminar was also attended by the delegation of social scientists of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

More than 200 political, public and academic figures and men of the press and followers of the Juche idea in Lisbon and from various parts of Portugal are also present at the seminar as observers.

Francisco Da Costa Gomes, Honorary Chairman of the Portuguese Organizing Committee of the International Seminar on the Juche Idea and ex-President of the Republic of Portugal, made an opening address on Apr. 6.

Hwang Jang Yop, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, who was heading the delegation of the DPRK, conveyed at the seminar a joint message of greetings from the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the International Seminar on the Juche Idea.

Messages of greetings from Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka, Benin President Mathieu Kerekou and the Central Executive Bureau of the Malian People's Democratic Union to the seminar were introduced there.

Jaime Polit Alcivar, President of Guayaquil University of Ecuador, delivered a report on the subject "Let Us Defend Peace and Promote the Independence of the World under the Banner of the Juche Idea" at the seminar. **(See below)**

At the seminar speeches were made by 72 heads of delegations and delegates from various countries and international organizations.

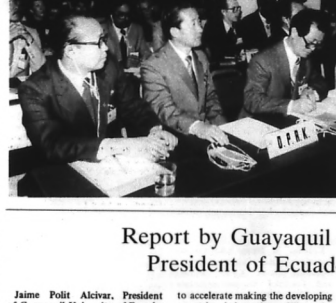
They referred in detail to the revolutionary feats performed by President Kim Il Sung and proved the originality, validity, greatness and invincible vitality of the President's revolutionary idea.

They also lauded the ideological and theoretical exploits performed by Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

They spoke of successes and experiences gained in the struggle for studying and disseminating the Juche idea and embodying it and expressed their determination to conduct more vigorously the work for studying and disseminating the Juche idea and apply it better in the struggle for independence, sovereignty and the building of a new society.

A letter to President Kim Il Sung and a letter to Mr. Kim Jong Il were adopted at the seminar.

A declaration of the International Seminar on the Juche Idea was adopted by unanimous approval at the seminar. **(See the box)**



◀ Attendants of the International Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Lisbon on Apr. 6-8.

Declaration

A declaration was adopted on April 8 at the International Seminar on the Juche Idea.

It says that the seminar was a great international festival celebrating the 72nd birthday of respected President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and creator of the immortal Juche idea, and a significant international gathering which confirmed and demonstrated once again the universal truth and indestructible vitality of the Juche idea, it says, and continues:

The sacred cause of making the whole world independent should be guided by such a correct guiding ideology as the great Juche idea.

The Juche idea is a man-centred world outlook that man holds the position of master and plays a decisive role in the world by revealing in the world the position and role of man, a social being that conducts independent, creative and purposeful and conscious activity.

We maintain that the Juche idea which gave a scientific exposition of the unique law governing socio-historical movement as the movement of the subject is the theoretical basis of the struggle to make the whole world independent precisely because it shows clearly the way for the popular masses to develop into complete masters of society and history.

The Juche idea is striking roots among the broader masses and exerting a greater influence on the process of social change in our time.

We regard it as our highest honour that we are followers of this great idea which represents a banner of struggle, an ideological and mental pabulum, for the progressive people. We accept it as our sacred mission before the times and history to propagate and disseminate widely the invaluable truth of Juche to the world people.

The Juche idea created by the great President Kim Il Sung is further developed and enriched by the brilliant ideological and theoretical activities of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, the outstanding successor to the Juche cause, who brought forward treatises which are being studied by the whole world today.

We take this opportunity to express firm solidarity with the peoples of all countries fighting for peace and democracy, national independence and social progress and against all kinds of subjugation and inequality, aggression and war.

The stability and prosperity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the homeland of the Juche, are an important matter of concern for all of us.

We convey our active encouragement on behalf of the seminar to the just struggle of the Korean people to realise the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. We also extend full support to the recent constructive, fair and reasonable proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for guaranteeing peace in the Korean Peninsula.

Report by Guayaquil Univ. President of Ecuador

Jaime Polit Alcivar, President of Guayaquil University of Ecuador, made a report on the subject "Let Us Defend Peace and Promote the Independence of the World under the Banner of the Juche Idea" on April 6 at the International Seminar on the Juche Idea.

The report consists of "It Is the Basic Requirement of Our Time to Make the World Independent," "The Juche Idea Is an Immortal Doctrine Which Shows the Way of Making the World Independent" and "Study and Embodiment of the Juche Idea Are Our Sacred Mission to Make the World Independent."

Noting that the progressive people of the world are now confronted with an urgent historic task to wage the struggle for *chajusong* more dynamically and make the whole world independent, the reporter said:

To win independence for the whole world means to build a world where domination and subjugation of all forms have been wiped out and the right of all countries to independence is completely realised.

At present the struggle to make the whole world independent is unthinkable apart from the struggle to frustrate the moves of the forces of imperialism and colonialism, aggression and war, the main forces violating *chajusong* of the people, and to guarantee a durable peace and security in the world.

What is important in making the whole world independent is to accelerate making the developing countries independent. When the developing countries which make up the majority of the world are made independent, it is possible to put an end to the imperialists' arbitrariness and foil their moves for aggression and war.

If they are to be made independent, the developing countries should build an independent national economy through economic revolution. Only when they achieve economic independence by building an independent national economy, can they get rid of the backwardness and poverty left over by imperialists and consolidate the political independence that they have already achieved.

South-South cooperation is important for the Third World and developing countries to build an independent national economy and achieve economic independence. When they, on the principle of collective self-reliance, cooperate with each other economically and technically without any political strings attached and selfishness, they will be able to achieve economic independence and strengthen economic might in a short span of time, thus opening up a broad vista for realising *chajusong* of the people.

In bringing about independence for the whole world, it is also important to make Europe independent where developed countries are concentrated. The European countries can contribute to the development of mankind and weather their economic crisis if they protect their independent interests, oppose war and actively strive to destroy the unfair old economic order for plundering the developing countries and establish a new economic order which accords with the common interests of the progressive peoples of the world.

The Juche idea fathered by the great President Kim Il Sung shows the correct way to defend man's *chajusong* and to win independence by the whole world.

The Juche idea is the basis of world outlook for the struggle to make the world independent. This idea is an original, man-centred world outlook that not only furnishes a general view of the material world but also clarifies man's position of master and decisive role in the world on the basis of a new philosophical elucidation of man, the reporter noted, and continued:

By drawing scientifically the true picture of the world changed and developed by man's creative activity with man in the position of master of the world, the Juche idea enables the people to have the awareness that they are the master of the world and their destiny and the conviction that they can hew out their destiny with their own efforts and develop forever. Herein lies the reason why the Juche idea is regarded an unfading revolutionary banner, a powerful ideological weapon, that inspires the people to the historic struggle to build an independent new world.

Pointing out that the Juche idea is the theoretical basis of the struggle to make the world independent, he said this idea offers a scientific explanation to the general law governing the socio-historical movement of the popular masses for *chajusong*.

He remarked:

When they are equipped with an independent ideology and are firmly united on its basis, the masses of the people can define a correct objective of struggle in conformity with their demand and interests and enlist their creative power in a coordinated way, thus waging the struggle to hew out their destiny in an independent and creative manner. It can be said that the masses of the people have established Juche as masters of their destiny when they are able to wage the struggle to hew out their destiny independently and creatively.

The Juche idea is the correct theoretical basis of the common cause of mankind for making the world independent because it clarifies the law-governed process in which the masses of the people thoroughly establish Juche as masters of the world and their destiny and carve out their destiny in an independent and creative way.

The Juche idea is the methodological basis of the struggle to make the world independent, he said, and went on:

The Juche idea clarifies the correct methodology to be followed in all struggle to make the whole world independent and to completely realise *chajusong* of the popular masses. The method shown by the Juche idea is a method of raising the position and role of the popular masses by giving full scope to their *chajusong* and creativity.

The independent stand requires that the masses of the people resolutely reject pressure and interference of all kinds from outside and solve all problems independently in accordance with their own demand and interests.

(Continued on page 5)

6th IIJI Board Meeting Held in Lisbon

The 6th Meeting of the Council of the International Institute of the Juche Idea was held on April 5 in Lisbon, Portugal.

The meeting was attended by many people including deputy general directors and directors of the board of the IIJI.

The meeting summed up the IIJI work for 1983 and discussed the working plan for 1984 and the problem of filling the vacant posts of the board.

At the meeting Inoue Shuhachi, Deputy General Director of the IIJI, made a report on the work of the IIJI for 1983 and Ogami Kenichi, Secretary General of the IIJI, made a report on the working plan of the IIJI for 1984.

Report of Deputy Director General

Inoue Shuhachi, Deputy Director General of the International Institute of the Juche Idea, made a report summing up the work of the IIJI for 1983 at the 6th Meeting of the Board of the IIJI on April 5.

Noting that last year was an year of advance in which a big success was made in widely disseminating the Juche idea among the world people, he said:

Our success last year is, above all, that works of the great President Kim Il Sung and dear Comrade Kim Jong Il were widely propagandized and disseminated among the masses of people.

Today the study of the Juche idea is going on briskly and the work of introducing and propagandizing the works of the great President Kim Il Sung and dear Comrade Kim Jong Il through publications of various countries of the world is widely going on.

Last year the International Institute of the Juche Idea and the organizations for the study of the Juche idea in various countries of the world achieved a great success by actively carrying on the activities for publishing and disseminating the works of President Kim Il Sung and Comrade Kim Jong Il.

In the last year alone, works of President Kim Il Sung and Comrade Kim Jong Il were translated and published in large copies and carried in publications of many countries by the organizations for the study of the Juche idea, followers of the Juche idea in the world and progressive figures of all segments. This is a clear evidence showing that the people of our era find the true road of life as a dignified man in the immortal Juche idea and patently proves that the Juche idea has become the basic ideological trend of the times holding a firm place in the hearts of the world's progressive people who love justice and truth.

Our next success is that many seminars, study meetings, lectures, lecture meetings and short courses on the Juche idea were organized in various countries amid the great interest and support of political, academic and public circles and the broad masses of people.

Last year many national seminars were organized in various countries and the Juche idea has become a subject of lecture at universities as this idea is widely studied among university and academic figures.

Today the universities of various countries including France, Italy, Denmark, Austria, Venezuela, Mexico, Ecuador, Sierra Leone, Niger, Nigeria and Uganda ask for invitation lectures on the Juche idea and are accelerating preparations for lecture on the Juche idea.

Another success of ours is the improvement of the work of propagandizing and disseminating the Juche idea through publications.

The International Institute of the Juche Idea published its organ magazine "Study of the Juche Idea" in five foreign languages in tens of thousands of copies on four occasions and distributed them to more than 130 countries and the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea and the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea and study organizations in various countries including Japan and Mexico issued their publications, such as organ magazines, newspapers and bulletins, and increased the number of readers by raising their ideological and theoretical level.

The work of writing and publishing various articles went on briskly in the Juche idea study organizations and among members of the study groups.

It is also our success last year that the Juche idea study organizations were expanded and their role was strengthened.

The French Institute for Independence and Non-Alignment was formed in France, the London Juche Idea Research Academy in Great Britain, the Delhi State Youth Research Academy of the Juche Philosophy in India, the Okinawa Liaison Council for the Study of the Juche Idea in Japan. And other organizations for the study of the Juche idea made their appearance in various countries including Switzerland, Austria, Portugal, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe, Madagascar, Tunisia, Nigeria, Ghana, Tanzania and Ecuador.

Our study organizations have a well-regulated organizational system and are carrying on more organized activities.

We owe such successes entirely to the tested leadership of respected President Kim Il Sung who founded the great Juche idea, brightly illumines the road ahead of mankind and is leading its cause of *chajusong* to victory with his outstanding and wise revolutionary activities and of the sagacious leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who is leading the cause of Juche to great victory, further developing and enriching the President's revolutionary idea.

Last year President Kim Il Sung and Comrade Kim Jong Il who brought about a great upsurge in socialist construction devoted deep attention and much efforts to the cause of making the whole world independent.

Indeed, the Korean revolution and the world revolution, the victory and success of the cause of making the whole world independent and all the happiness of the Korean people and mankind are unthinkable apart from the august names of the great President Kim Il Sung and dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.

He wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to President Kim Il Sung, the sun of mankind and great leader, and to Comrade Kim Jong Il, the outstanding and sagacious leader and distinguished thinker and theoretician.

He referred to the tasks to more actively introduce and propagate the great Juche idea among broad masses and strengthen the activities of the Juche idea study organizations.

(Continued from page 4)

It demands that the popular masses solve all problems arising in the struggle for *chajusong* on the principle of self-reliance, on their own responsibility and with their own efforts.

The independent stand categorically rejects not only all forms of domination and interference in the internal affairs of other peoples but also national egoism and chauvinism. It is a truly internationalist stand which makes it possible to strengthen the solidarity among the nations in the struggle for *chajusong*.

The creative stand renders it possible to bring the strength of the popular masses into action to the maximum by giving full play to their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative, to enhance their role unusually by enabling them to map out correct strategy and tactics on the basis of a scientific calculation of the actual conditions of their country and to conduct a creative activity according to them.

The Juche idea teaches that if they are to become the genuine masters of nature and society, the masses of the people should abide by the principle of Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-sufficiency in the economy and self-reliance in national defence.

When Juche is firmly established in ideology and the principle of independence in politics, economy, military and all other fields is embodied, the masses of the people can become not only full-fledged masters of their country but masters of the struggle to make the whole world independent, thus contributing positively to the common cause for world peace and the prosperity of mankind.

The problem of primary importance in the struggle to win independence for the whole world is to equip the people of every country with a guiding ideology of independence so that they can have high consciousness as masters of their destiny and hew out their destiny for themselves, he said, and continued:

Each country differs in the demand and interests of the popular masses as well as in the actual conditions. That is why the people of each country must have their own guiding ideology which reflects their demand and interests and which is suitable to their actual conditions.

What is of important significance in conducting the work of studying and disseminating the Juche idea creditably to meet its purpose is to exchange, widely introduce and propagate the successes and experiences gained by applying the Juche idea in real life.

The Juche idea has been successfully embodied and brought about brilliant victories in every field of social life in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, its homeland. The Korean experience is of specially important significance as it was gained in the course of creating a living example for an independent country by applying the Juche idea in all-round way under the wise leadership of the great President Kim Il Sung, the author of the Juche idea, and of dear Comrade Kim Jong Il, braving many-fold difficulties and hardships in the most arduous, complicated situation. Today in Korea, the Juche idea is being developed and enriched on a higher plane and is displaying greater vitality with every passing day, by the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, the outstanding successor to the Juche cause. Therefore, in order to have a deeper understanding of the Juche idea, it is important to deeply study the works of the great President Kim Il Sung and dear Comrade Kim Jong Il and make a broad study of the successes scored by the Korean people.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to hope that the resourceful and brave Korean people, under the sagacious leadership of respected President Kim Il Sung and dear Comrade Kim Jong Il, will win a more brilliant victory in the socialist construction under the banner of the Juche idea, and that they will reunify their divided country as soon as possible, independently and peacefully, without any interference of foreign forces, and we express our firm solidarity with their just struggle.

Today the struggle for *chajusong* against imperialist moves of aggression and war is being waged vigorously in all continents and countries. We should more loudly voice our support to the movement of the progressive people against imperialism and for peace and inspire vigorously the struggle of the people to make the whole world independent.

Speech of DPRK Premier

Premier Kang Song San spoke at a banquet arranged by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in honor of the government delegation of the Republic of Uganda on April 13.

He warmly welcomed the visit of His Excellency respected Prime Minister Otema Alimadi and intimate friends from Uganda to the DPRK for conveying ardent reverence and congratulations of His Excellency President A. Milton Obote, the outstanding leader of the Ugandan people, and the Ugandan people to President Kim Il Sung on his 72nd birthday.

He said: Your current visit to our country gives a great joy and jubilation to our people celebrating the birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and makes our country further seethe with a delightful atmosphere of celebration and Korea-Uganda friendship.

The historic meeting between Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our people, and His Excellency A. Milton Obote, the respected leader of the Ugandan people, in December 1981 was an epochal event in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Uganda onto a new, higher stage.

We sincerely congratulate the Ugandan Government and people upon great successes they have registered in their endeavours to heal the war wounds at an early date and stabilize the people's life, upholding the slogans of democracy, national unity and self-reliance.

The Korean people believe that the Ugandan people under the leadership of His Excellency President A. Milton Obote, their respected leader, will certainly build an independent and prospering Uganda, courageously overcoming all the subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the imperialists and their stooges and the difficulties lying on the road of advance.

I am convinced that your current visit to our country will go a long way toward further consolidating and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Ugandan peoples and strengthening the friendship and solidarity among the non-aligned countries.

Speech of Ugandan Prime Minister

Prime Minister Otema Alimadi spoke at a banquet arranged by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in honor of the government delegation of the Republic of Uganda on April 13.

He conveyed greetings and warm congratulations from His Excellency Dr. A. Milton Obote, President of the Republic of Uganda, his party, the Uganda People's Congress, the Government and the entire people of Uganda to His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government and the people of the country as a whole, on the occasion of the 72nd birthday of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung.

He said: Uganda feels honoured that we are visiting your country and participating together with the Korean people in these joyous national festivities.

The meeting of our President with the great leader of your country and party in December, 1981, laid a firm foundation on which the cordial and cooperative relations between our two countries has been growing steadily ever since.

I wish, on behalf of our President, party, government and people and on my own behalf, to record our sincere thanks for the generous assistance that your country, under the leadership of the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, have extended and continue to extend to Uganda in the economic, technical, cultural and other fields.

We note with great encouragement and appreciation the willingness of your country to extend cooperation and share experience with other developing countries, with the aim of enhancing the self-reliance of the Third World countries, he noted, and continued:

It is my sincere hope that this visit will lead to even closer and more diversified cooperation between our two countries.

We in Uganda know that we have a lot to learn from the experience of your country.

Your achievements are due to the wise guidance of the great leader and the dear leader and the correct policy of the Juche idea which incarnates anti-illusion is a source of inspiration for us.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has recently made new and reasonable proposal for tripartite talks which our country wholeheartedly supports.

Student Movement Becomes More Violent

According to foreign reports from south Korea, student demonstrations are becoming increasingly violent and widespread at major universities in Seoul and local cities.

Their demands are outspoken: the democratization of campus as well as society.

On campus demonstrations, leaflet-scattering and assemblies have been continuously waged at 55 out of 99 universities in south Korea as of April 13 since the beginning of a new semester in March.

The number of demonstrations showed a seven-fold increase compared with the corresponding period last year, according to the south Korean authorities.

The student movement became fierce on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the April 19 Popular Uprising which toppled the Syngman Rhee "regime" in 1960.

Characteristics of the current student movement may be described as follows: (1) closely coordinated action as seen in the formation of such national student organizations as the "National Council"; (2) candid distrust in the local mass media as noted in their call for "restoration of press freedom" and "resignation of cultural and information minister"; (3) political slogans such as "democratization of society."

The present student resistance stems from the authorities' deceptive measures to give the impression that democracy has been restored to some extent.

On Dec. 21 last year the south Korean "education ministry" announced the "reinstatement of those who had been expelled for the reason of their role in the democratization and anti-"government" movements.

The "reinstatement measure" made public at the end of last year as a lenient policy was designed to divert public demands for the earlier realization of the democratic society.

The "reinstatement measure", however, backfired, rejected by the students as false.

They formed "commissions for promoting reinstatement of students" and called their reinstatement as a part of the democratization of society.

The Chon junta responded by trying to divide the students and forcing some of the expelled students to submit written pledges to show clear signs of repentancy to the authorities.

This divisive policy evoked indignation of the students who bitterly criticized as an attempt to justify its measure and their call for free campus as a criminal act.

The problem of the expelled students has been covered by south Korea's mass media since the beginning of this year.

However, newspapers accounts proved to be onesided: they mostly repeated the position of the authorities and distorted the student movement.

Then, why are there so many expelled students?

They number 1,363 as of Feb. 27 this year.

During the 8 years from 1972 until the end of the late Pak junta, about 2,000 students were expelled, as they were arrested on charges of anti-"government" demonstrations and on other charges.

During 3 years after the appearance of Chon Du Hwan as a new puppet ruler, about 1,500 students were arrested.

This partly proves that the Chon junta has been more anxious and felt uneasy about students movement than the late Pak junta and more severely cracked down upon the students' struggle.

With all its harsh crackdowns the Chon junta is now failing to keep the students under control.

This explains why and how the Chon junta was compelled to take the "reinstatement measure" and withdrew police and plainclothesmen from campus.

Kim Dae Jung, now in exile in the U.S., commenting on this "reinstatement measure," recently said in a talk with the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State: whether the expelled students are reinstated or not is not so important, but a systematic guarantee is more important for promoting the democratization of south Korean society.

Students also insist that their reinstatement should be part of the democratization of the whole society.

The Chon junta, afraid of the students' struggle, came out with various sorts of measures to oppress their moves for freedom and democracy.

The "graduation quota system", which limits the number of graduates is another attempt to prevent students from being engaged in a political movement.

Moreover, the Chon junta drafted student leaders into the military service and is trying to "reeducate" them with torture, some being forced to become spies for the authorities.

Han Hui Chol, a Sung Kyun Kwan University student was murdered in the torture by the military after enlistment in the military service, it was learned in the March 15 session of the south Korean "national assembly."

His death angered the students of Sung Kyun Kwan and other universities.

They are strongly opposed to the "forced draft system" in their recent demonstrations.

So far those who were drafted into the military service and murdered there number five.

The Chon junta is compelled to take "lenient measures" to improve badly its tarnished image as a dictatorial "regime", while students' struggle is becoming more relent, calling for the earlier democratization of society.

The south Korean junta is desperately trying to bill south Korea as a "free and open society" in an attempt to improve its international image through "sports diplomacy" by offering to host many international games.

However, the more it attempts to do so, the more outspoken students become in their call for real democratized society.

Chronological Table of Student Movement in 1984

(As of April 18)

Jan. 14:

More than 100 students of Seoul National University organized the committee for promoting reinstatement of expelled students and distributed leaflets calling for autonomy of the campus.

The same kinds of mass actions were taken at 20-odd universities including Sung Kyun Kwan, Chonnam, Koryo, Ewha Women's, Sukmyung Women's, Chosun, Sogang, Dongkuk, Soong Jung, Kook Min, Kyung Pook, Chon Buk, Kang Won, Chungnam and Chun Buk universities.

Jan. 25:

AFP reported from Seoul that 3 university students were arrested on charges of agitating an anti-"government" demonstration in a Christian church meeting in Seoul, distributing leaflets calling for overthrowing the fascist junta and democratization of society.

Feb. 8:

Over 90 expelled students of Seoul National University held the second meeting of the committee of measures for reinstatement, and rejected the deceptive "reinstatement step."

Feb. 11:

Nine expelled university students who led student movement in south Korea made clear in a press conference that the national council was fromed involving more than 1,400 expelled students for their reinstatement. They demanded in a statement signed by 9 students an unconditional reinstatement of expelled students and professors, and an immediate release of the whole students who were arrested on charges of anti-"government" activities.

The committee of measures for the reinstatement of expelled students in Seoul-Inchon district composed of students purged from 20 universities in the district was interviewed by home and foreign reporters at which they demanded talks with the "government" authorities and revival of the ordinary professors' council.

Feb. 13:

More than 60 students purged from Sung Kyun Kwan University held a campus meeting with expelled students of other universities and over 20 expelled students of Chonnam University held an all-night sit-in strike, scattering leaflets urging democratization in the political, economic, social and other fields, and set its realization as a condition for going back to school.

Fifty students expelled from Sung Kyun Kwan University held a campus meeting and strongly claimed the organization of the ordinary professor's council and the council for campus democracy.

Mar. 8:

General meeting of the committee for promoting reinstatement of Yonsei University was held with participation of 400 students. The same kinds of meeting were held at 80-odd universities including Koryo, Ewha Women's, Kyonghui universities and Foreign Language College.

Mar. 13:

The reinstatement promoting committee of Yonsei University held a meeting calling for campus autonomy with participation of 400 students.

Mar. 14:

Seoul National University students organized the committee for promoting autonomy of campus and held a campus meeting to discuss campus freedom with participation of 2,000 students.

Mar. 19:

More than 100 students of Chonnam University waged a violent struggle against the "election of the chairman of the student council" in the "student homeland defence corps", shouting slogans denouncing the Chon junta, and threw away the ballot box, hurling stones and bottles.

Mar. 20:

More than 200 students of the liberal art and science college of University of Foreign Studies in Seoul staged an all-night sit-down strike in the college building, resolutely opposing the authorities' attempt to subordinate the student activities to the "student homeland defence corps."

Mar. 23:

More than 1,500 students of Seoul National University held a demonstration in the campus, demanding campus democracy and an interview with the university president.

Mar. 29:

More than 100 students of the industrial administration college of Wongwang University rose in collective struggle against unjust step of the university authorities' unilateral, forcible selling of teaching materials by totally rejecting the lecture.

Apr. 3:

Over 1,000 students of Sung Kyun Kwan University staged a demonstration after holding a meeting in commemoration of patriotic students who were murdered after they were forcibly enlisted into the army, hurling rocks at the riot police. They shouted: "Government-subsidized press should destroy itself!"

Apr. 6:

More than 400 students of Sogang University turned out in a massive anti-"government" struggle and staged a demonstration denouncing the "student homeland defence corps" and calling for campus democracy.

More than 2,000 students of Seoul National University held a meeting and strongly demanded campus democracy, denouncing the repression by the Chon junta. The police brutally cracked down upon the demonstrators and arrested more than 90 students. Over 500 students of Yonsei University undauntedly fought the police for hours, shouting "Stop campus surveillance!" and other slogans.

Apr. 10-12:

Seoul National University students who held a meeting on 10, put up a 16-point demand including the "cancellation" of the "system of guidance suspension" and declared that they would continue their sit-in for an indefinite period unless the demand is met.

April 11:

Koryo University students who held a general student meeting on March 12 declaring that they would continue a decisive struggle against the forcible conscription by the fascist junta staged a demonstration in the campus and held an "inaugural meeting of the circle confederation."

Apr. 12:

More than 1,500 students of Sogang University held anti-"government" meetings on the campus on 11 and 12, shouting "Down with the dictatorial 'regime'" and "Stop the campus surveillance."

More than 1,000 students at the University of Foreign Studies held a demonstration, harshly criticising "government"-supported press. Above 1,500 Kyonghui University students also held a demonstration and sit-in struggle in demand of campus democracy and a halt to the suppression of student. Anti-"government" struggles were also waged earlier at Song Kyun Kwan, Tongguk, and other universities.

Apr. 13:

More than 800 students of Koryo University made public a "declaration of struggle for autonomy" at the "inaugural meeting of the committee for promotion of autonomy" and then waged a fierce demonstration shouting slogans rejecting the Chon junta, putting up a 7-point demand including the "abolition of the student homeland defence corps."

Sogang University students held a demonstration in defiance of the forcible suspension of lectures by the authorities, demanding withdrawal of the suspension step and so on.

More than 100 students of Ewha Women's University held a demonstration, shouting slogans calling for the recognition of the "students committee for promotion of autonomy" and so on.

Apr. 16:

Over 50 students of Sogang University held a campus rally, not yielding to repression by the Chon junta, and staged a demonstration, denouncing the fascist crimes of the dictatorial "regime" and demanding the democratization of campus.

More than 2,000 students of Koryo University staged a demonstration and a sit-in in demand of the democratization of society. They fomred "democratic fancy dress parade" in comemoration of the 24th anniversary of the April 19 Popular Uprising and staged a demonstration, shouting the slogan "Let us retake the April" and so on.

Apr. 17:

Students of Koryo University waged a fierce struggle, knocking down groups of police who ran amuck in cracking down upon them.

More than 2,000 students held a meeting in memory of the forerunners who fell on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the April 19 Resistance, and then rose in a demonstration. When police frantically fired poisonous gas in an attempt to check their advance into the streets, they resisted the police by throwing broken blocks. They built a barricade and fought in a repeated hit-and-run fight. In this fight they knocked down 169 policemen and damaged a police gas vehicle.

Apr. 18:

The Japanese paper "Mainichi Shimbun" April 19 carried the following report from its Seoul correspondent under the headlines "Meeting of 5,000 Koryo University Students" and "April 19 Commemorated in Seoul":

A function was held at the university from 09:00 on April 18. Later nearly 5,000 students held a campus rally and made public a statement urging the "abolition of the system of suspension from school for guidance," "the abolition of forcible conscription" and "restoration of the freedom of the press" and so on. Then some 1,000 students staged a marathon demonstration up to the students' cemetery and continued a sit-down struggle there till the afternoon.

On the same day, "Asahi Shimbun" and "Tokyo Shimbun" carried a report of Kyodo Tsushin from Seoul, which said:

After holding a meeting students made a 16 kilometre long marathon procession up to the April 19 cemetery in the northern part of Seoul, wearing head-bands which bore words demanding democracy.

The papers said that the student movement was gaining momentum at all universities in south Korea, predicting the expansion of students' demonstration till May.

They stressed that it was the first time since the beginning of the new semester in March that the students' demonstrations grew so fierce.

The students of Koryo University, whose students had fought valiantly in the van of the April 19 Popular Uprising, answered the repression with a decisive counterblow from the beginning of the struggle, striking terror into the hearts of the military hooligans.

Hypocritical "Liberalization"

Here are excerpts from an article of the New York Times. The article was reprinted by International Herald Tribune, on March 15, 1984.

SEOUL – The South Korean "government" has loosened controls on political dissidents in recent weeks, but it has suggested that restrictions could be reimposed if its opponents grow too strong.

One policy likely to be put to an early test is a decision to remove police officers from campuses during student demonstrations unless college authorities ask them back to assert control.

The campuses have been a stronghold of opposition to the four-year-old rule of "President" Chun Doo Hwan. Traditionally, spring is a big college protest season in South Korea, and classes have just resumed after a long winter break. The number and size of demonstrations rose dramatically in 1983, and both supporters and opponents of Mr. Chun predict even larger protests this year.

While the government has announced its new hands-off policy, no one is saying whether it will last long.

Colleges should expect "government interference if they lack the ability or do not show sincerity in coping with disturbances on their campuses," "Education Minister" Kwon E Hyock warned.

"President" Chun has removed 202 dissidents from a roster of people banned from political activity, but that still leaves 99 opponents on what was once an 835-name blacklist. The 99 include some of the stronger threats to Chun, including two former presidential candidates, Kim Dae Jung, who is living in exile in the United States, and Kim Young Sam.

Over the last three months, the government has released about 350 students who had been jailed for taking part in campus demonstrations. More than 1,300 other students who had been expelled from colleges were readmitted on condition that they stay clear of politics.

The well-regulated newspapers also seem to have a slightly freer hand, reporting comparatively strong anti-government statements in National Assembly debates. But the press must still follow fairly stiff guidelines on what it may print, and nothing has changed the almost daily presence of a photograph of "President" Chun at the top of every front page.

Even the removal of the police from campuses does not mean that surveillance of dissidents has stopped. Most anti-Chun figures accept as a matter of course that they are watched. Some even develop mild relationships with their "advisers," as the police agents are called. One man was handed an official-looking envelope by his "adviser" and assumed it was a summons for questioning. When he opened the envelope, he found an invitation to the wedding of the "agent's daughter".

. . . . . a good-sized majority believe the latest "liberalization" is nothing but a tactic to create a favorable image on human rights before a visit by Pope John Paul II in early May. Still others say the new campus policy, to cite an example, simply reflects the government's inability in the past to stop student demonstrations through tougher methods.

"Most people in this country believe these are measures intended to survive," Kim Young Sam said. "They're tinkering with the system, but the basic problems of achieving democracy remain."

A foreign diplomat from a country friendly to Chun made a similar point.

"There is an argument," the diplomat said, "that he has not done the things needed for democracy, that his idea of democracy is letting people out of jail who shouldn't have been in jail in the first place.

The arrests in December of a Methodist minister, Cho Seung Hyuck, and two college professors for supposed national security violations produced an outcry. But for the most part, the police are believed to have left dissidents alone in recent months.

About 3,000 students of Yonsei University demanding full freedom for their campus activity throw rocks at riot police when they fired tear gas into main gate of the school while trying to march out. (UPI, April 19).

Korean in U.S. Visits DPRK (3)

(Continued from the No. 1,186 issue of The People's Korea)

On our way to the city, we dropped in at a restaurant named "Morankak," which was located in one side of Moranbong Hill. My sister and her husband waited for me there. We were led to a balcony. Just at lunch time, there were a lot of people sitting at the big tables. We took seats in a corner.

My sister asked me if I had slept well and where I visited that morning. She was restless. I was nervous thinking what she would say.

She opened the conversation.

"Ik Hwan, don't lose courage," My heart beat high.

"Our father died 20 years ago. Our mother lived long but died 10 years ago. Our elder sister is 69 year old and she is well . . . . . "

"How about our elder brothers . . . . ?"

"The eldest brother lives in Chuul. He has four daughters."

"The second elder brother . . . . . ?" She touched a handkerchief to her eyes, "He is dead. The year after you left our home town, he was killed by a bomb."

I buried my face in my hands.

"When you visit Chuul without knowing about them, you'll be shocked to hear the news. I will tell you everything. There are things of the past. Don't be sorrowful. You are a man with great hope for the future. You should not feel so sad."

"I know, I know . . . . " (I didn't want my sister to feel sad). I suppressed my sorrow and asked her about Jong Sun, our younger sister.

"Where is Jong Sun? . . . . " Her face was suddenly distorted with grief. She barely answered in a trembling voice like a person who has committed a crime or like a person asking for a permission."

"Jong Sun, she also died. She fell ill 9 years ago. She had been under medical treatment in a sanatorium. I tried hard to help her cure her disease . . . . But, she died. . . . " I was not able to say anything in reply.

My niece who was born 10 days before I left the hometown died during the war when she was three.

I consoled my sister, and my sister and her husband consoled me. We finished our lunch, leaving the dishes set before us untouched. I parted from them in front of the restaurant and went up Ulmildae Hill. Prof. Son Jong Byon approached me. He was one of professors who took care of us. He was a well-built man and had a straight nose. He was always smiling. Asked about what I talked with my elder sister, I replied that many people had passed away.

He said half to himself," . . . . because our nation has had undergone sufferings." He interrupted his words and left my side.

My Impression of Pyongyang

We spent the days there according to a "packed schedule,"

We visited cooperative farms, lock gates, educational, cultural and amusement facilities, monuments, which were grandiose and magnificent.

Our schedule arranged by people there seemed to have issued from purely human psychology.

People in the north are proud of their construction of new society from the ruins through their own efforts.

Their pride may be unthinkably great which is immeasurable to those who stick to the idea that without foreign investments and aid, even a comfortable hotel or a textile factory can not be built. Outwardly they don't show what they were proud of. But internally they seemed to be proud of themselves. I supposed this is natural.

When we took a subway, Prof. Kim Dong Su, a member of our delegation, talked to a student. Prof. Kim praised the subway. The student answered "Whether good or bad, we built it by ourselves.

We saw many multi-storied modern buildings and grandiose traditional buildings in Pyongyang, which overwhelmed landscape around them. Pyongyang is marked by a dignified presence of tradition. These traditional buildings are roofed with blue tiles.

In Beijing we saw old buildings including the Tianan Gate roofed with yellow tiles harmonizing well with the natural features of the continent. In Pyongyang I found these clear blue tiles harmonizing well with our national features.

The city of Pyongyang was neither crowded nor did it look disorted. Trees were lining the streets. We saw potted plants with blooming flowers on the verandas of multi-storied apartment houses. Air was clean and our shirts didn't become easily dirty. We didn't see many passenger cars, instead there was a constant stream of buses along the street. Khaki-colored passenger cars were for official use. Many trucks attracted our attention. This was because construction projects were underway in many places in the city. Multi-storied apartment houses where some 100 households were housed were found on the site of a former military airfield in the colonial days. They looked like bamboo shoots growing toward heaven. At a crossroads we saw an official controlling traffic. Male traffic control officer wore a white hat, a white jacket and blue trousers each. Women officials wore a blue skirt. In the north policemen or policewomen are called security officials. The city was in good order and peaceful. I saw a coed walking underneath roadside trees, reading a book. I found no one with fire-arms in Pyongyang.

People were neat and plain dresses. Women used no or a little make-up. They didn't wear ornaments such as earrings, necklaces or bracelets. Women wore colorful dresses, but didn't seem to follow a fashion. To us living in Western society and acustomed to women's fashion, their fashion seemed to be conservative.

When I got on escalater, I saw a young lady with a baby strapped to her back. The baby was draped in a white cape. At each end of the cape was embroidered a girl with plaited hair hanging down her back underneath a willow tree. She wore a green *chogori* and a red *chima*. I could not but feel attracted to this somewhat the roughly-made embroidery.

People in Pyongyang didn't look specially melancholic. It was true their expressions were a little but different from those of people in other foreign cities. We found hardly any people loitering around aimlessly. All people we saw there seemed to be going somewhere or waiting a bus. They looked natural and ordinary in their attitudes. The persons whom I met first, in particular, seemed to be unsophisticated. This impression didn't continue long, however.

People did not seem to feel a need to be specially sociable. They seemed to have no need to look dignified.

On July 10 I first visited my sister's apartment. In the morning I inspected two big floodgates on the Taedong River, and later Prof. Son and I returned to the city of Pyongyang.

My sister's apartment house was located near the Mansudae Art Theater in downtown Pyongyang. I found many people gathered at the entrance to her apartment house. Inside the gate of the apartment building, there was a small building with one room with *ondol* (Korean style heater) where six old ladies were chattering. They looked at us curiously. These old ladies were living in the same apartment building as my sister. The room was a place for their social gathering and sometimes it was used for watching their grandchildren playing in the garden.

My sister told me to greet them. These old ladies showed lively expressions. I supposed they did not feel isolated because they had jobs and they were loved by young people.

When I walked up stairs with other people, a young girl rushed to me and shouted, "*Samchon* (uncle in Korea)!" As soon as she put her face against my breast, she began to cry. She was my sister's daughter. Though she met me for the first time, she was so much pleased to meet me. I couldn't but think of the meaning of kinship.

At the same time I was ashamed of myself. Since I decided to visit the north, my thought changed several times. At first I expected to meet my family members or my relatives. But sometimes I was depressed thinking none of my family members or relatives might be living there. While I left the U.S. to visit Pyongyang via Beijing, I also felt uneasy, thinking that I might not be welcomed by my family members or relatives, if they were alive.

They had lived as the years passed, according to the needs of the times. If I visited them suddenly, they would be just upset by my appearance. My desire to meet my family members seemed to be a self-centered sentiment. I wondered whether my visit might hurt them if their attitude to me was stiff when they met me, and if they wore worried looks, ... I flinched as if the ground crumbled.

I began to doubt the value which I had never doubted. Therefore, when my sister and her husband warmly welcomed me at the airport, my uneasiness melted away.

I was ashamed that I doubted their affection, the truth of humanity and I was ashamed of my suspiciousness.

(To be continued)

Pyongyang Questions Seoul's Stand on Sports Talks

The Chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee in his letter to his south Korean counterpart said that Seoul's attempt to use sports talks for a political purpose "causes our doubts as to the stand and approach of your side towards the sports talks."

At the April 9 first round talks on forming a north-south joint teams for major international athletic games, including the summer Olympics in Los Angeles, the Seoul side came up with things entirely different from sports talks. It demanded "an apology" for the "Rangoon bomb blast" and charged Pyongyang with "kidnapping a south Korean actress and her husband." Both cases have nothing to do with the DPRK.

"We hold that if your side has a true intention to continue the sport talks between the north and south, it should reflect on its dishonest negotiating attitude in the first round of the talks and give clear assurances that it would not commit again such political provocation," said the letter.

The letter was handed over to the south Korean side at the Conference Room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom on April 14.

Follows the full text of the letter:

PYONGYANG April 14 (KCNA) – Kim Yu Sun, Chairman of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on April 14 sent the following letter to Chong Ju Yong, Chairman of the South Korean Olympic Committee:

Your side, in its letter dated April 11, far from admitting its responsibility for adjourning the first round of talks between delegates of the Olympic committees of the north and the south, tried to justify its untenable political utterances and shift the blame on to our side, like a thief crying "stop thief! "

I deeply regret the letter of your side reversing white and black.

As public opinion at home and abroad unanimously points out, with no sophism can your side plead for its having broken up the talks by bringing forward political problems which had nothing to do with the talks for discussing the sports question.

The political remarks of your side were, in fact, quite alien to the question of personal safety.

When your side demanded an "apology" of us, it did not sought "personal safety" but obviously made a politcal propaganda for the south Korean authorities. This is clearly proved.

If the personal safety of the players posed a problem, it should be taken up and solved in the future after an agreement on the question of the formation of a single team is reached at the bilateral talks as one of the concrete ways for its realisation.

Nevertheless, your side, from the beginning of the sports talks, obtrusively demanded "apology" by bringing forward such non-sports problems as the "Burma explosion incident" and the "Sin Sang Ok and Choi Un Hui problem" which had nothing to do with us. This causes our doubts as to the stand and approach of your side towards the sports talks.

Furthermore, your side freely slandered even our social system and political system. This was a political challenge and an inpudent act utterly impermissible at sports talks.

We make it clear that such man like delegate of your side Kim Jong Ha who committed such folly without hesitation, despite our warnings, is unfit for sports talks and an undesirable person.

Were the question of personal safety to be discussed, it would be a problem which might be raised by our side, not by your side.

It is as clear as noonday that the personal safety of our players cannot be guaranteed in south Korea where anti-communism was declared "the first state policy" and terrorism and murder are constantly committed against south Koreans sympathizing with our Republic.

This notwithstanding, your side is attempting to evade the responsibility for the adjournment of the first round of the talks under the unjustifiable pretext. This cannot be construed otherwise than a stance to persist in its wrong stand.

We consider that, if your side failed to rectify its wrong attitude, our talks would not be held smoothly in the future either.

We hold that if your side has a true intention to continue the sports talks between the north and south, it should reflect on its dishonest negotiating attitude in the first round of the talks and give clear assurances that it would not commit again such political provocation. It is entirely up to the attitude of your side whether the talks will continue, or not.

We look forward to the expression of its attitude by your side.

(Continued from Page 1)

Meanwhile, President Kim Il Sung has recently received a lot of foreign delegations on visits to Korea. Follow main delegations received by the DPRK Chief Executive:

- A defence ministry friendship delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe led by J. Chitauro, Permanent Secretary of the Defence Ministry of the Republic of Zimbabwe (Apr. 19);
- A friendship delegation of the Sofia City People's Council of Bulgaria led by Mr. Petr Mezhdurechki, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the council (Apr. 17);
- A Romanian trade union delegation led by Mr. Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania (Apr. 14);
- A delegation of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru led by Mr. Carlos Roca, member of the political commission and secretary in charge of the international relations of the alliance (Apr. 12);
- His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea (Apr. 6);
- A military delegation of the party and government of the Republic of Nicaragua led by Mr. Humberto Ortega Saavedra, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, Minister of Defence, Commander-in-Chief of the Seandinist People's Army and National Chief of the Sandinist People's Militias (Apr. 4);
- A delegation of the Soviet news agency Tass led by Mr. S.A. Losev, General Director of the news agency Tass (Mar. 31).

'Pyongyang Is Active Supporter Of Peace', Says Soviet Official

By Li Sang Chil
Staff Reporter

The People's Korea interviewed several guest speakers at the April 15-17 Tokyo Seminar on Peace, Science and Technology sponsored by the United Nations University.

Their interviews appear in our paper from this issue.

Interviewee: Mr. Grigori I. MOROZOV, Vice-President, Bureau member of Scientific Research Council on Peace and Disarmament (the USSR)

On Pyongyang-Proposed Three-Way Talks:

I am in complete agreement with the idea. I highly appreciate Pyongyang's efforts for the final solution of the complicated international and regional situations.

The world knows that Pyongyang is an active supporter of peace and peaceful co-existence. It has done her best to avoid any war and, of course, nuclear war first of all.

On His Report Prepared for Seminar:

I prepared a report on Soviet peace education.

We should consider the importance of peace and the education of the whole society in the spirit of peaceful cooperation and good relations with other countries.

We should take all necessary steps to defend our country. We educate our younger generation in the spirit of friendship and good relations with other countries simultaneously with the spirit of patriotism and readiness to defend our state.

Our aim is to establish a stable peace and peaceful co-existence, to seek peaceful solution of all international problems and to stop arms race and achieve the goal of disarmament.

We Escape from S. Korea Because of Corruption of Pak "Gov."

The Agency for National Security Planning (the former KCIA) announced on April 2 that south Korean movie actress Choi Un Hui, 58, and her former husband and film director Shin Sang Ok, 60, missing since 1978, had been kidnapped and taken to the DPRK to "make propaganda films for Pyongyang."

It is Seoul's habitual tactics to fabricate incidents to discredit Pyongyang.

Choi Un Hui and Shin Sang Ok, in their interview with the leading Japanese daily Yomiuri Shimbun, denied the allegation of the ANSP that they were kidnapped and taken to the DPRK to "make propaganda films for Pyongyang."

The following story carried by the English-language Daily Yomiuri on April 12 tells the real story on the "kidnapping case."

BELGRADE (By Yomiuri Correspondent Hisashi Ozaki)–A veteran south Korean movie star and her former husband, who disappeared in Hong Kong six years ago, have settled in Hungary and are making films with the cooperation of socialist countries.

The pair currently visiting Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia, revealed this in an exclusive interview with The Yomiuri Shimbun.

Choi Un Hui, 58, and her ex-husband, movie director Shin Sang Ok, 60, denied the allegation of south Korea's National Security Planning Agency that they were kidnapped and taken to North Korea to make propaganda films for Pyongyang.

The pair revealed that they have settled in Budapest, the capital of Hungary, and have made a movie at the request of Kim Jong Il, the son of North Korean President Kim Il Sung.

At present they are making a film based on the life of Genghis Khan (1167-1227), the famous Mongolian King, with the help of the Soviet Union, China and four other socialist countries.

"But we are not socialists ourselves, although we are getting the air of socialist countries now because it is difficult for us to work in non-socialist countries," the pair said.

They gave the following account of how they fled from south Korea and settled in Budapest.

They divorced each other as a means of escaping from south Korea. In the spring of 1978 they left south Korea separately.

This was because the south Korean motion picture industry was "polluted" because of the corruption of "President" Park Chung Hee's government in its closing years, making it difficult to produce films freely.

Choi Un Hui Shin Sang Ok in Czechoslovakia (Newsweek, April 23, 1984)

The pair met in Cannes, France, in July of 1978 and tried to make films in Europe and the U.S. But the south Korean authorities obstructed their work and refused to permit them to visit the U.S. because Shin tried to make a movie on the abduction of south Korean opposition leader Kim Dae Jung.

While staying in West Germany, they were invited to visit North Korea. The pair went to North Korea in the autumn of 1982. They made a film in Czechoslovakia at the request of Kim Jong Il. At present they are living in Budapest.

(Continued from Page 1)

Students arranged memorial services on April 19 to mark April 19, 1960, when tens of thousands of students from Seoul's universities and colleges poured into the streets of the capital in the climax of a series of demonstrations against the late dictator Syngman Rhee.

That outburst, sparked by charges of election rigging, played a major part in bringing down the Rhee "regime" and forcing the American puppet to leave the country for Hawaii, where he died in 1965.

Though favourable conditions for reunification were created at that time, the hope was ended by the military coup engineered by another dictator Pak Jung Hi who was killed by one of his associates in October 1979.

Some 3,000 Yonsei University students face a cloud of tear gas from police as they hurl stones during a clash at the gates of their school on April 19 in Seoul. The violence erupted when students attempted to charge into the streets following a campus memorial service marking a student uprising of April 19, 1960 that helped bring down the "government" of the late dictator Syngman Rhee. (AP Radiophoto)

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